

***Second Amendment
Superseding Certain Compensation,
Interconnection and Trunking Provisions***

This Second Amendment Superseding Certain Reciprocal Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Terms ("Second Amendment") is applicable to this and any future interconnection agreement between SBC Telecommunications, Inc. on behalf of and as agent for Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois, Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana, Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio, Wisconsin Bell Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin, Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada, Pacific Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC California, The Southern New England Telephone Company, and Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Missouri, SBC Oklahoma, SBC Texas, SBC Arkansas, and SBC Kansas and any of its future affiliates or subsidiaries which are the Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (hereinafter "SBC ILECs") and McLeodUSA Telecommunications Services, Inc., by and on behalf of any subsidiary or Affiliate which now or hereafter are Certified Local Exchange Carriers (collectively referred to as "McLeod"), in the states of California, Nevada, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, or Connecticut from June 1, 2003 through and including May 31, 2004, whether negotiated, arbitrated, or arrived at through the exercise of Section 252(i) "Most Favored Nation" ("MFN") rights. SBC ILECs and McLeod may be referred to individually as "Party" or collectively as the "Parties". "Affiliate" shall have the meaning as defined in the Act.

WHEREAS, SBC ILECs and McLeod entered into interconnection agreements pursuant to Sections 251 and 252 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act") that were approved by the applicable state commissions (the "ICAs"); and

WHEREAS, for the states of California, Nevada, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Connecticut, the Parties entered into an Amendment to McLeod Contracts Superseding Certain Reciprocal Compensation, Interconnection and Trunking Terms which will expire on May 31, 2003; and

WHEREAS, for the states of California, Nevada, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Connecticut, the Parties desire to extend the Amendment for the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004 subject to the following modifications.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises, mutual promises and covenants contained in this Second Amendment, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1.0 Scope of Agreement and Lock In:

1.1 The Parties agree that this Second Amendment will act to supersede, amend and modify the applicable provisions currently contained in the ICAs. This Second Amendment shall also be incorporated into and become a part of, by exhibit, attachment or otherwise, and shall supersede, amend, and modify the applicable provisions of, any future interconnection agreement(s) between the Parties for the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004, whether negotiated, arbitrated, or arrived at through the exercise of Section 252(i) MFN rights.

1.2 Any inconsistencies between the provisions of this Second Amendment and other provisions of the current ICAs or future interconnection agreement(s) described above for the period from June 1, 2003 through and including May 31, 2004, will be governed by the provisions of this Second Amendment, unless this Second Amendment is specifically and expressly superseded by a future amendment between the Parties.

1.3 If the underlying ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) expire sooner than May 31, 2004, the Parties agree that the Second Amendment shall not extend or otherwise alter the term and termination rights of the underlying ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s), but instead, the Second Amendment will be incorporated into any successor interconnection agreement(s) between the Parties through May 31, 2004. Also, the Parties recognize that an MFN interconnection agreement often receives quicker state public utility commission ("PUC") approval than the negotiated Second Amendment which will be affixed to that interconnection agreement. To the extent that the date of state PUC approval of the underlying MFN interconnection agreement precedes the date of state PUC approval of the Second Amendment, the Parties agree that the rates, terms and conditions of the Second Amendment will, upon state PUC approval of the Second Amendment, apply retroactively to the date of such state PUC approval of the underlying interconnection agreement, or June 1, 2003, whichever is later so that the rates, terms and conditions contained herein will apply uninterrupted for the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004. In no event shall this retroactivity apply prior to the effective date this Amendment is signed by McLeod.

1.4 McLeod hereby waives its section 252(i) MFN rights for any reciprocal compensation, points of interconnection ("POIs") or trunking requirements that are subject to this Second Amendment; provided, however, that if such other rates, terms, and conditions have been voluntarily agreed to by SBC ILECs across the thirteen-state region as a whole, McLeod may exercise its rights under section 252(i) to obtain the rates, terms, and conditions in their entirety governing reciprocal compensation, POIs or trunking requirements to which SBC ILECs have agreed. This waiver includes, but is not limited to, any lease, transfer, sale or other conveyance by McLeod of all or a substantial portion of its assets, in which case McLeod shall obtain the purchaser's agreement to be bound by the terms and conditions set forth herein, but only as to that portion of purchaser's operations resulting from the purchase of McLeod.

2.0 Intervening Law/Change of Law:

2.1 The Parties acknowledge and agree that on May 24, 2002, the D.C. Circuit issued its decision in *United States Telecom Association, et. al v. FCC*, 290 F.3d 415 (D.C. Cir. 2002) (“*USTA decision*”), in which the Court granted the petitions for review of the Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC") Third Report and Order and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 96-98 (FCC 99-238) ("the UNE Remand Order") and the FCC's Third Report and Order in CC Docket No. 98-147 and Fourth Report and Order in CC Docket No. 96-98 (FCC 99-355) (rel. Dec. 9, 1999) ("the Line Sharing Order"), and vacated and remanded the Line Sharing and UNE Remand Orders in accordance with the decision. In addition, the FCC adopted its Triennial Review Order on February 20, 2003, on remand from the *USTA* decision and pursuant to the FCC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, *Review of Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers*, CC Docket No. 01-338 (FCC 01-361) (rel. Dec. 20, 2001). Moreover, on January 25, 1999, the United States Supreme Court issued its opinion in *AT&T Corp. v. Iowa Utilities Bd.*, 525 U.S. 366 (1999) (and on remand, *Iowa Utilities Board v. FCC*, 219 F.3d 744 (8th Cir. 2000)) and *Ameritech v. FCC*, No. 98-1381, 1999 WL 116994, 1999 Lexis 3671 (1999) and on appeal to and remand by the United States Supreme Court, *Verizon v. FCC, et. al*, 535 U.S. 467 (2002) (all collectively referred to as the “Orders”). In entering into this Second Amendment, and except as otherwise set forth in Section 2.2 below, neither Party waives, but instead expressly reserves, all of its rights, remedies and arguments with respect to the Orders and any other federal or state regulatory, legislative or judicial action(s), including but not limited to any legal or equitable rights of review and remedies (including agency reconsideration and court review), and its rights under this Intervening Law paragraph and as to any intervening law rights that either Party has in the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s). Except as otherwise set forth in Section 2.2, if any reconsideration, agency order, appeal, court order or opinion, stay, injunction or other action by any state or federal regulatory or legislative body or court of competent jurisdiction stays, modifies, or otherwise affects any of the rates, terms and/or conditions (“Provisions”) in this Second Amendment or the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s), specifically including, but not limited to, those arising with respect to the Orders, the affected Provision(s) will be immediately invalidated, modified or stayed as required to effectuate the subject order, but only after the subject order becomes effective, upon the written request of either Party (“Written Notice”). In such event, the Parties shall have sixty (60) days from the Written Notice to attempt to negotiate and arrive at an agreement on the appropriate conforming modifications. If the Parties are unable to agree upon the conforming modifications required within sixty (60) days from the Written Notice, any disputes between the Parties concerning the interpretation of the actions required or the provisions affected by such order shall be resolved pursuant to the dispute resolution process provided for in the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s). In the event that any intervening law rights in the current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) conflict with this Intervening Law paragraph and Section 2.2, for the time period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004, this Intervening Law paragraph and Section 2.2. following shall

supersede and control as to any such conflict(s) as to all rates, terms and conditions in the current ICAs and any future interconnection agreement(s) for such time period.

2.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2.1 or anything else herein, during the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004, the Parties waive any rights they may have under the Intervening Law/Change of Law provisions in this Second Amendment, the Parties' current ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) to which this Second Amendment is added, or any other amendments thereto with respect to any reciprocal compensation or Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs or trunking requirements that are subject to this Second Amendment. The Parties specifically acknowledge their awareness of various pending regulatory actions which may affect the nature of reciprocal compensation and treatment of internet service provider ("ISP") traffic and other Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein) for compensation purposes. Each Party specifically acknowledges that this Second Amendment is intended to be a binding agreement, without regard to the standards set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of Section 251, made pursuant to Section 252 (a)(1) of the Act, and each Party further acknowledges that this Second Amendment is intended to and shall remain unaffected by and survive any regulatory, legislative or judicial actions which may affect reciprocal compensation or Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs and trunking provisions set forth herein during the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004 including, without limitation, the Federal Communications Commission's Order on Remand and Report and Order, In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Intercarrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic, FCC 01-131, CC Docket Nos. 96-98, 99-68 (rel. April 27, 2001) ("FCC ISP Reciprocal Compensation Order"). Except with respect to the specific exceptions in this Section 2.2 relating to reciprocal compensation or Total Compensable Local Traffic (as defined herein), POIs or trunking requirements, during the time period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004, each Party shall have full intervening law rights under Section 2.1 of this Second Amendment and any intervening law rights in the underlying ICAs or future interconnection agreement(s), and may invoke such intervening law/change in law rights as to any provisions in the Agreement (including any separate amendments to the Agreement) impacted by any regulatory, legislative or judicial action.

3.0 Reservations of Rights:

3.1 The Parties continue to disagree as to whether ISP calls constitute local traffic subject to reciprocal compensation obligations. By entering into this Second Amendment, neither party waives its right to advocate its view with respect to this issue. The Parties agree that nothing in this Second Amendment shall be construed as an admission that ISP traffic is, or is not, local in nature. The Parties further agree that any payment to McLeod under the terms of this Second Amendment shall not be construed as agreement or acquiescence by the SBC ILECs that calls to ISPs constitute local traffic subject to reciprocal compensation obligations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the

Parties agree that SBC ILECs shall make payments for calls to ISPs to McLeod pursuant to Sections 4, 5, and 6 herein during the term of this Second Amendment.

3.2 The Parties continue to disagree as to where POIs should be established and under what rates, terms, and conditions McLeod may lease facilities from SBC ILECS to establish such POIs. By entering into this Second Amendment, neither Party waives its right to advocate its view with respect to these issues. The Parties further agree that nothing in this Second Amendment shall be construed as an admission with respect to the proper establishment of POIs and the treatment of facilities used to establish such POIs under applicable federal and state law. The Parties further agree that the establishment of POIs pursuant to the rates, terms, and conditions specified in this Second Amendment shall not be construed as agreement or acquiescence by either Party as to the proper establishment of POIs and the treatment of facilities used to establish such POIs. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties agree that McLeod and SBC ILECs shall establish POIs pursuant to the rates, terms, and conditions called for in Section 4 herein during the term of this Second Amendment.

3.3. The Parties reserve the right to raise the appropriate treatment of Voice Over Internet Protocol ("VOIP") traffic under the Dispute Resolution provisions of the ICAs or any future interconnection agreement(s) between the Parties through May 31, 2004. The Parties further agree that this Second Amendment shall not be construed against either Party as a "meeting of the minds" that VOIP traffic is or is not local traffic subject to reciprocal compensation. By entering into the Second Amendment, both Parties reserve the right to advocate their respective positions before state or federal commissions whether in bilateral complaint dockets, arbitrations under Sec. 252 of the Act, commission established rulemaking dockets, or in any legal challenges stemming from such proceedings.

3.4 By entering into this Second Amendment, neither Party waives the right to advocate its views with respect to the use of, and compensation for, tandem switching and common transport facilities in connection with the carriage of Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic. The Parties further agree that nothing in this Second Amendment shall be construed as an admission with respect to the proper treatment of Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic. The Parties agree that the handling of Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic pursuant to the rates, terms, and conditions specified in this Second Amendment shall not be construed as agreement or acquiescence by either Party as to the proper treatment of such traffic. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties agree that all compensation between the Parties for the exchange of Virtual Foreign exchange traffic shall be governed by the rates, terms, and conditions called for in Section 5.1 herein during the term of this Second Amendment.

4.0 Network Architecture Requirements:

4.1 McLeod will establish a physical point of interconnection (POI) in each mandatory local calling area in which it has assigned telephone numbers (NPA/NXXs) in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG). Each Party shall be financially responsible

for one hundred percent (100%) of the facilities, trunks, and equipment on its side of the POI.

(a) In California and Illinois, the Parties agree that this section is satisfied if McLeod (at its sole option) establishes a POI either:

(i) at each access or local tandem in which tandem serving area McLeod has established a working telephone number local to a rate center in that tandem serving area, and each end office where McLeod maintains a physical collocation arrangement (but only for those trunk groups associated with that end office); or

(ii) within 15.75 miles of the Vertical and Horizontal coordinate of each rate center where McLeod has established a working telephone number local to that rate center.

(b) In Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, and Wisconsin, the Parties agree that this section is satisfied if, McLeod (at its sole option), establishes a POI either:

(i) at each access or local tandem in which tandem serving area McLeod has established a working telephone number local to a rate center in that tandem serving area, and each end office where McLeod maintains a physical collocation arrangement (but only for those trunk groups associated with that end office); or

(ii) within each mandatory local calling area where McLeod has established a working telephone number local to a rate center in that calling area.

(c) The Parties agree that the waivers contained in Section 2.2 with respect to changes in law does not apply to state commission-required changes in the geographic scope or definition of local calling areas. Where the local calling scope has changed, either party may exercise the right to renegotiate the number and location of POIs required under this Second Amendment. This provision shall not be interpreted to affect how the Parties agree to exchange, and compensate one another for, Virtual Foreign Exchange traffic (as defined herein) pursuant to Sections 4, 5, and 6 during the term of this Amendment.

(d) McLeod may, at its sole option, establish a POI by obtaining dedicated Special Access services or facilities from SBC ILECs (without the need for McLeod equipment, facilities, or collocation at the SBC ILECs offices), or services or facilities from a third party, by establishing collocation, by establishing a fiber meet, or by provisioning such services or facilities for itself.

4.2 Where McLeod leases facilities from SBC ILECs to establish a POI, McLeod shall be required to begin paying SBC ILEC for such facilities once the facilities are jointly tested and accepted at a trunk level.

4.3 McLeod agrees to abide by SBC ILECs' trunk engineering/administration guidelines as stated in the ICAs, including the following:

4.3.1 When interconnecting at SBC ILECs' digital End Offices, the Parties have a preference for use of B8ZS ESF two-way trunks for all traffic between their networks. Where available, such trunk equipment will be used for these Local Interconnection Trunk Groups. Where AMI trunks are used, either Party may request upgrade to B8ZS ESF when such equipment is available.

4.3.2 The Parties shall establish direct End Office primary high usage Local Interconnection trunk groups when end office traffic (actual or forecasted) requires twenty-four (24) or more trunks over three consecutive months for the exchange of IntraLATA Toll and Local traffic. These trunk groups will be two-way and will utilize Signaling System 7 ("SS7") signaling or MF protocol where required.

4.3.3 The Parties recognize that embedded one-way trunks may exist for Local/IntraLATA toll traffic via end point meet facilities. The Parties agree the existing architecture may remain in place and be augmented for growth as needed. The Parties may subsequently agree to a transition plan to migrate the embedded one-way trunks to two-way trunks via a method described in Appendix NIM. The Parties will coordinate any such migration, trunk group prioritization, and implementation schedule. SBC ILECs agree to develop a cutover plan and project manage the cutovers with MCLEOD participation and agreement.

4.4 Subject to Section 4.6, in order to qualify for receipt of reciprocal compensation in a given tandem serving area as provided in this amendment, McLeod will achieve and maintain a network architecture within that tandem serving area such that Direct End Office Trunking ("DEOT") does not fall below 70% for two consecutive months. Subject to Section 4.6, if McLeod has not established a POI required by Section 4.0, McLeod shall not be entitled to reciprocal compensation for calls from that local calling area.

4.5 For new interconnections, McLeod will achieve the DEOT criteria identified in Section 4.4 no later than six (6) months (or such other period as may be agreed to by the Parties) after the parties first exchange traffic for each new interconnection arrangement.

4.6 Under no circumstances shall McLeod have any liability or otherwise be penalized under this Second Amendment for non-compliance with the applicable POI and DEOT criteria specified herein during the transition period identified in Section 4.5. Furthermore, McLeod will have no liability and will face no penalty for non-compliance with the POI and DEOT criteria specified herein at any time thereafter if such non-compliance results from SBC ILEC's inability to provide staffing, collocation space, trunking, or facilities necessary to satisfy the transition or from SBC ILECs' failure to perform required network administration activities (including provisioning, activation,

and translations), regardless of whether SBC ILECs' inability or failure to perform is related to a Force Majeure event as that term is described in the underlying ICAs.

4.6.1 Establishing a New POI in an Existing Local Calling Area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) where McLeod provides service as of the date of execution of this Second Amendment. McLeod will notify SBC ILECs of McLeod's intention to establish a new POI in an existing local calling area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) no later than 90 days prior to the end of the transition period by letter to the SBC ILECs Account Manager and project manager for McLeod. McLeod and SBC ILECs will meet within 10 business days of such notice to plan the transition to any new POI. This notice and subsequent meeting are intended to give both parties adequate time to plan, issue orders, and implement the orders in the transition period under Section 4.5. Nothing in this paragraph specifically or this Second Amendment generally shall prevent McLeod from ordering, or excuse SBC ILECs from provisioning, trunks with respect to an existing POI for new growth or augments during the time that a new POI is being established.

4.6.2 Establishing a POI in a New Local Calling Area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) where McLeod does not provide service as of the date of execution of this Amendment. McLeod will notify its SBC ILECs Account Manager no later than 90 days prior to the LERG effective date for the new NPA-NXXs it wishes to activate. Joint planning meetings for the new POI will be held within 10 business days of SBC ILECs' receipt of such notification. The outcome of the joint planning meeting will be orders for facilities and trunks for the new POI to complete the establishment of the POI as promptly as possible, and in any event, by the LERG effective date for the new NPA-NXX. The POI must be established in the applicable Local Calling Area (or other applicable serving area in California, Nevada, Connecticut, and Ameritech territory) prior to the exchange of live traffic.

4.7 At any time as a result of either Party's own capacity management assessment, the Parties may begin the provisioning process. The intervals used for the provisioning process will be the same as those used for SBC ILECs' Switched Access service.

4.8 The movement of existing trunks to new POIs, either on a rollover basis or a disconnect and add basis, will not be counted against any limitations otherwise placed on McLeod's ability to order and receive trunks in any given market.

4.9 In a blocking situation, McLeod may escalate to its SBC ILECs Account Manager in order to request a shorter interval. The SBC ILECs Account Manager will obtain the details of the request and will work directly with the SBC ILECs LSC and

network organizations in order to determine if McLeod's requested interval, or a reduced interval, can be met.

5.0 Compensable Traffic:

5.1 If McLeod designates different rating and routing points such that traffic that originates in one rate center terminates to a routing point designated by McLeod in a rate center that is not local to the calling party even though the called NXX is local to the calling party, such traffic ("Virtual Foreign Exchange" traffic) shall be rated in reference to the rate centers associated with the NXX prefixes of the calling and called parties' numbers, and treated as Local traffic for purposes of compensation.

5.2 Local, Virtual Foreign Exchange, Mandatory Local and Optional EAS traffic eligible for reciprocal compensation will be combined with traffic terminated to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to determine the Total Compensable Local Traffic.

5.2.1 In determining the Total Compensable Local Traffic, InterLATA toll and IXC-carried intraLATA toll are excluded, and will be subject to Meet Point Billing as outlined in the interconnection agreement and applicable tariffs.

5.2.2 The rates for the termination of intraLATA toll and Originating 8YY traffic are governed by the parties' switched access tariffs.

5.2.3 In determining the Total Compensable Local Traffic, SBC ILECs-transited minutes of use (MOUs) will be excluded from these calculations.

5.2.4 The rates for SBC ILECs-transited MOUs will be governed by the interconnection agreement.

5.3 Subject to applicable confidentiality guidelines, SBC ILECs and McLeod will cooperate to identify toll and transiting traffic; originators of such toll and transiting traffic; and information useful for settlement purposes with such toll and transit traffic originators.

5.3.1 SBC ILECs and McLeod agree to explore additional options for management and accounting of toll and transit traffic, including, but not limited to the exchange of additional signaling/call-related information in addition to Calling Party Number.

5.3.2 The Parties agree to explore additional options for management and accounting of the jurisdictional nature of traffic exchanged between their networks.

6.0 Rate Structure and Rate Levels:

During the period from June 1, 2003 up through and including May 31, 2004, Total Compensable Local Traffic as defined herein will be exchanged in all states at the

rate of \$.0005 per minute of use. This rate shall be payable to the party on whose network the call is terminating, and shall apply symmetrically for traffic originated by one party and terminated on the other party's network.

7.0 Additional Terms and Conditions:

7.1 This Second Amendment contains provisions that have been negotiated as part of an entire Second Amendment and integrated with each other in such a manner that each provision is material to every other provision.

7.2 The Parties agree that each and every rate, term and condition of this Second Amendment is legitimately related to, and conditioned on, and in consideration for, every other rate, term and condition in the underlying ICAs or interconnection agreement. The Parties agree that they would not have agreed to this Second Amendment except for the fact that it was entered into on a 13-State basis and included the totality of rates, terms and conditions listed herein.

7.3 Except as specifically modified by this Second Amendment with respect to their mutual obligations herein and subject to Section 2.0, neither Party relinquishes, and each Party instead fully reserves, any and all legal rights that it had, has and may have to assert any position with respect to any of the matters set forth herein before any state or federal administrative, legislative, judicial or other legal body.

7.4 This Second Amendment is the joint work product of the Parties and has been negotiated by the Parties and their respective counsel and shall be fairly interpreted in accordance with its terms and, in the event of any ambiguities, no inferences shall be drawn against either Party.

7.5 The terms contained in this Second Amendment constitute the agreement with regard to the superseding, modification, and amendment of the ICAs and incorporation into future interconnection agreement(s) through May 31, 2004, and shall be interpreted solely in accordance with their own terms.

7.6 The headings of certain sections of this Second Amendment are for convenience of reference only, and shall in no way define, modify or restrict the meaning or interpretation of the terms or provisions of this Second Amendment.

7.7 This Second Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original; but such counterparts shall together constitute one and the same instrument.

7.8 SBC Telecommunications, Inc. hereby represents and warrants that it is authorized to act as agent for, and to bind in all respects as set forth herein, the individual SBC ILECs. McLeod Communications Corporation hereby represents and warrants that it is authorized to act as agent for, and to bind in all respects as set forth herein, its Affiliates and subsidiaries.

McLeodUSA Telecommunications Services Inc.

Wisconsin Bell Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin, by
**SBC Telecommunications, Inc., its
authorized agent**

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____
(Print or Type)

Name: _____

Title: _____
(Print or Type)

Title: President - Industry Markets

Date: _____

Date: _____

AECN/OCN: _____